

Appl. No. 10/716,794  
Amdt. dated September 4, 2007  
Reply to Office Action of May 1, 2007

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**IN THE CLAIMS:**

1. (Currently amended) A method for making a light active device, comprising:  
    providing a mixture of light active material and a monomer in a first region and a second region;  
    forming chains of the light active material in the first region;  
    curing the monomer to form and providing a polymer in [[a]] the first region and in the second region to lock the chains of the light active material in the first region. [[,]] the polymer being formed by selectively cross-linking a monomer from a mixture containing the monomer and the light active material causing a concentration of the light active material the first region and a concentration of the polymer at the second region.
2. (Previously presented) A method of making a light active device according to claim 1; further comprising providing a first electrode and a second electrode having the polymer and the light active material disposed there-between.
3. (Original) A method for making a light active device according to claim 2; wherein the light active material comprises organic light emitting diode material for emitting light when a voltage is applied to the first electrode and the second electrode.

Claims 4-7 (Canceled)

8. (Previously presented) A method for making a light active device according to claim 1; wherein the light active material comprises a semiconductor particulate; the semiconductor particulate comprising an organic light active particulate including at least one conjugated polymer, said at least one conjugated polymer having a sufficiently low concentration of extrinsic charge carriers so that on applying an electric energy to the light active material, charge carriers of first and second types are injected into the semiconductor particulate and combine to form in the conjugated polymer charge carrier pairs which decay radiatively so that radiation is emitted from the conjugated polymer.

Appl. No. 10/716,794  
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9. (Currently amended) A method for making a light emitting device, comprising: providing a bottom substrate; providing a bottom electrode over the bottom substrate; disposing an emissive layer comprising a mixture including a dispersed OLED particulate in a monomer fluid carrier over the bottom substrate; forming chains of the OLED particulate; selectively polymerizing the monomer to lock causing the chains of the OLED particulate to concentrate in emissive regions and causing the polymerized monomer to concentrate in polymerization regions.

Claims 10-17 (Canceled)

18. (Previously presented) A method for making a light emitting device according to claim 9; further comprising applying an aligning field when the OLED particulate is mobile; wherein patterned electrodes are used to define the aligning field.

Claims 19-24 (canceled)

25. (Currently amended) A method for making a light active device, comprising:  
providing a mixture containing light active material and a monomer in a first region[[]];  
~~providing a polymer in~~ and a second region;  
forming chains of the light active material in the first region;  
forming [[the]] a polymer by selectively cross-linking [[a]] the monomer from [[a]] the mixture containing the monomer and the light active material;  
causing migration of the monomer by the selective cross-linking of the monomer;  
causing the chains of the light active material to be locked in ~~concentrated at~~ the first region; and  
causing the polymer to be concentrated at the second region.

26. (Previously presented) A method of making a light active device according to claim 25; further comprising providing a first electrode and a second electrode having the polymer and the light active material disposed there-between.

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27. (Previously presented) A method for making a light active device according to claim 26; wherein the light active material comprises organic light emitting diode material for emitting light when a voltage is applied to the first electrode and the second electrode.

28. (Previously presented) A method for making a light active device according to claim 25; wherein the light active material comprises a semiconductor particulate; the semiconductor particulate comprising an organic light active particulate including at least one conjugated polymer, said at least one conjugated polymer having a sufficiently low concentration of extrinsic charge carriers so that on applying an electric energy to the light active material, charge carriers of first and second types are injected into the semiconductor particulate and combine to form in the conjugated polymer charge carrier pairs which decay radiatively so that radiation is emitted from the conjugated polymer.

29. (New) The method of claim 1, wherein the light active material comprises electro-statically active microcapsules comprising an OLED material encapsulated within a polymer shell.

30. (New) The method of claim 29, wherein chains of the electro-statically active microcapsules are formed by application of an electric field to the mixture of the light active material and the monomer.

31. (New) The method of claim 30, further comprising providing a first electrode and a second electrode having the polymer and the light active material disposed there-between, wherein the chains of the electro-statically active microcapsules form pixels between the first electrode and second electrode.